29 BC

One of Augustus' advisors reportedly recommended in 29 BC that anyone who had served below the rank of centurion should be permanently barred from membership in the Senate.

Nevertheless, all legionaries were still required by law to be Roman citizens.

Enlisted men on active duty were forbidden to marry; those who did so anyway saw their children stigmatized as bastards. Pay was

adequate (about 2½ SESTERCES a day) but hardly generous, since the cost of the common soldier's food and equipment — (nearly 700 SESTERCES (yr)) came out of his own pocket. Because discipline had grown lax during the chaotic yrs of civil war Augustus found it necessary to revive some of the more brutal traditional penalties for cowardice or disobedience. Anyone caught absent from his post was summarily executed. If the ranks of a company broke before enemy onslaught, every 10th man was beheaded.

290c

Augustus had Carthage rebuilt

29 BC

Octavius, at the age of 33 was at last undisputed master of the whole empire, Lepidus having been overthrown in Africa earlier.

29BC

Rome

At first games were held in a stone amphitheater with wooden seats.

Was destroyed in Nero's great fire.

During the imperial days, there were two classes of provinces

(a) Senatorial – those under control of the Senate. These were usually peaceful; no army being necessary to maintain order

(b) Imperial, – those which were ruled by men directly responsible to the Emperor, and who were supported by an army to preserve peace

Salaries were paid to the rulers, thus doing away with a lot of the old abuses of extortion, fees, etc.

Rome was divided into 14 parts and Italy into 11 regions

Jan 1, −28 = Jan 1, 29 BC Astronomers (not History)

$$(6664 - 1980)(365.25) = 1{,}710{,}831$$

29 BC & 14 AD

Augustus was emperor.
After the battle of Actium (31 BC)
Octavius became supreme in authority
in Rome, and received from the Senate,
the title of Augustus. He also was
known as; IMPERATOR; PONTIFEX
MAXIMUS, and PRINCEPS. The government
was carried on under the form of the
Republic
The Senate was composed of 600 men

and only the very wealthy were eligible. It remained an advisory board, but it also had charge of certain of the provinces.

There was still a consul, but this position was usually held by the chief ruler (Emperor) for several years at a time. The army was reduced in number and distributed throughout the provinces and along the frontiers, except the PRAETORIAN GUARD of 10 cohorts, which remained in Rome as the Emperor's body guard.

29 BC - 14 AD

The empire was bounded by the Rhine, Danube, Euphrates, Sahara Desert, and the Atlantic

Augustus adorned the city with beautiful buildings of all kinds, theatres, baths, temples, aqueducts.

BASILICA JULIA
PANTHEON
NEW FORUM
TEMPLE TO JUPITER
TEMPLE TO APOLLO

Rome enjoyed the Golden Age of

[Virgil – AENEID] [OVID – METAMORPHOSES] [HORACE – ODES & SATIRES] [Caesar – Gallic War & Civil War] [LIVY – Annals of Rome] [SALLUST – JUGURTHINE WAR] [TACITUS – GERMANIA]

In Rome – ① Many more people were on the grain dole ② There was a growing taste for bloody shows ③ Loosening of family ties & prevalence of divorces ④ Decay of Roman Religion

29 BC

Thebes in Egypt
was sacked by Romans.

29 BC

Octavian became Emperor of Rome.

At the Capitol, Augustus
built the Temple of Jupiter
TONANS

29 BC

Senate made Octavian emperor.

He ruled single-handedly the strategically vital provinces of Gaul, Egypt, Syria, and Spain commanding all the legions within those regions (i.e. most of Roman Army). He appointed and dismissed provincial officials at will.

29BC

Strabo starts work on his historical "Commentaries

CELTS

29BC

CELTS

Strabo begins extensive travel for study and pleasure through Asia Minor, Greece and Ethiopia.

29 BC

Augustus was Consul 5th time

29 BC

Herod executed his wife MARIAMNE, his mother-in-law Alexandra (28 BC) after she attempted overthrow him

29 BC

the Senate made Octavian
imperator.

29 BC

IN THE 725th year after the founding of the city in the consulship of the Emperor Augustus Caesar (for the fifth time) and Sextus APPUSLEIUS

Caesar (Octavian) returned from the East as Conqueror

Jan 6. ~~He closed gates of Janus~~

Triple Triumph

$$\begin{array}{r} -753 \\ +725 \\ \hline -28 \end{array}$$

09307

29BC Jan. 6th

In the 725th yr AVC, in the consulship of Emperor Augustus Caesar (made so in 27BC) (for the 5th time Consul) and SEXTUS APPULEIUS, Caesar returned from the East as a conqueror. On the 6th of Jan. he entered the city in a triple triumph and it was at this time, when all the civil wars had been lulled to sleep and brought to an end, that he first ordered the gates of JANUS to be closed

29BC

First permanent amphitheatre was built at Rome by C. STATILIUS TAURUS – a friend of the Principes. It was situated to the south of Campus Martius and was destroyed by the great fire of 64 A.D.

2 BC and following BC

While all this money slipped through his hands this bourgeois emperor lived simply, shunning the luxuries of the nobles and the emoluments of office, wearing the garments woven by the women in his home, and sleeping always in one small room of what had been the palace of HORTENSIUS. When this burned down after he had occupied it for 28 yrs, he built his new palace on the plan of the old, and slept in the same manner

cubiculum as before. Even when away from the eyes of the city he lived like a philosopher rather than a prince. His sole indulgence was to escape from public affairs by sailing leisurely along the Campanian coast.

29 & following BC

As soon as Octavian made it clear that property rights were again sacred, that he was through with proscriptions and confiscations, money came out of hiding, investment took courage, trade expanded, wealth resumed its accumulation, and some of it trickled down to the workers and the slaves. All were pleased. Rome would obey the Capital. From his bounty,

Octavian first paid his debts to his soldiers. He kept 200,000 men in service, each bound to him by an oath of personal loyalty; the remaining 300,000 he discharged with an allotment of agricultural land; and to each he gave a substantial gift of money. He lavished presents on his generals, his supporters, and his friends. On several occasions he made up deficits in the public treasury from his private funds. He forgave property owners all tax arrears and publicly burned the records of their debts to the state. He paid for the corn dole. He undertook great public works to end unemployment & beautify Rome and paid for them out of his purse.

29BC

DURANT

From Alexandria Octavian passed to Asia and continued the reallotment of kingdoms and provinces. Not till the summer of 29BC did he reach Italy. There almost all classes welcomed and feted him as a savior and joined in a triumph that lasted three days. The Temple of JANUS was closed as a sign that Mars had had his fill. The peninsula was worn out with 20 yrs of civil war. Its

farms had been neglected, its towns had been sacked or besieged, much of its wealth had been stolen or destroyed. Administration & protection had broken down, robbers made every street unsafe at night; highwaymen roamed the roads, kidnaped travelers, and sold them into slavery. Trade diminished. investment stood still, interest rates soared, property values fell. Morals had been loosened. Rome was full of men who had lost their ~~poverty~~ economic footing and their moral stability. Piracy had returned

29Oc

Senate honored Octavian
with title of imperator

Octavian hesitated before abolishing the old constitution, and Dio Cassius represents him as discussing the matter at great length with MAECENAS and Agrippa.

The people accepted his solution philosophically. They wished for security and order; vaguely they understood their clumsy comitia clogged with corruption and racked with violence, could not govern the Empire, could not restore health to Italy, could not even administer Rome.

All the Mediterranean world lay in disarray at Octavian's feet, waiting for statesmanship.

He succeeded where Caesar had failed, because he was more patient and devious, because he understood the strategy of words and forms, because he was willing to move cautiously & slowly. Moreover Octavian had money. When he brought the treasury of Egypt to Rome, says Suetonius "money became so abundant that the interest rate fell" from 12 to 4 %. And "the value of real estate rose enormously."

Aug 29 BC

Augustus returned to Rome from Egypt and the East

29 BC

Octavian returns to Italy, where Maecenas has been in charge. Temple of Janus closed, the Republic being at peace.

29-19 BC

DURANT

Augustus called Virgil to his palace and suggested a vastly larger theme. Virgil retired to various villas in Italy and spent the next 10 yrs (29-19) on the AENEID. He wrote slowly. Augustus waited impatiently for the poem's completion repeatedly inquired about its progress & implored Virgil to bring him any finished fragment. The epic was never completed, never

finally revised.

In 19 BC Virgil visited Greece, met Augustus in Athens, was sunstruck in MEGARA, started home, and died soon after reaching Brundesium. On his deathbed he begged his friends to destroy the manuscript. Augustus forbade them.

29 BC

DURANT

Virgil's GEORGICS
Horace's EPODES

29 BC

DURANT

At the little town of ATELLA, the weary Octavian, returning home after his victory over Cleopatra, rested and listened for four enchanted days to the 2000 lines of Virgil. They fell in with his policies more completely than even MAECENAS had foreseen. For Octavian proposed to disband the larger part of his immense armies that won the world for him, to settle his veterans

on the land, and at once to quiet them, feed the cities, and preserve the state through rural toil. From that moment Virgil was free to think only of poetry.

29 BC

M. Crassus campaigns successfully in the Balkans, killing the king of the Bastarnae with his own hand, but is denied the right to dedicate the spoila opima by Octavian.

29BC

Augustus celebrated a triple triumph in 29 BC, for victories in Dalmatia, at Actium, and in Egypt.